

The One Hundredth and Fourth Birthday Anniversary

of the Immortal Frederick Douglass, the Matchless Orator, Diplomat, and One of the World's Greatest Characters, Who Towered Far Above the Vast Majority of His Fellow Men

HE WAS THE HEAD AND THE FRONT OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY MOVEMENT IN THIS COUNTRY AND ASSISTED TO FREE WHITE MEN FROM THE NARROW BONDS OF RACE PREJUDICE AS WELL AS ASSISTING ABRAHAM LINCOLN TO LIBERATE THE SLAVES.

HE STOOD HIGH IN THE ESTIMATION OF PRESIDENTS LINCOLN, GRANT, HAYES, GARFIELD, ARTHUR AND THE LATE GROVER CLEVELAND.

ON HIS VISIT TO OLD IRELAND, THAT GREAT IRISH ORATOR, PATRIOT, STATESMAN AND LOVER OF FREEDOM, DANIEL O'CONNELL, WADED OUT INTO THE OCEAN IN ORDER TO GREET MR. DOUGLASS AND TO BE THE FIRST PERSON TO WELCOME HIM TO THE EMERALD ISLE.

AT THE TRAGIC DEATH OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN, MRS. LINCOLN PRESENTED HIS GOLD HEADED CANE TO MR. DOUGLASS, STATING THAT SHE KNEW THAT HE WAS ONE OF THE BEST AND TRUEST FRIENDS OF HER HUSBAND.

THE TRUE STORY OF THE CAREER OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN CAN NEVER BE WRITTEN WITHOUT WEAVING THE NAME OF FREDERICK DOUGLASS INTO IT.

By JULIUS F. TAYLOR.

It is far beyond our ability to paint a true picture of the late immortal Frederick Douglass who like unto a mighty colossus or giant towered far above the rows of men in his day and generation in intellect, statesmanship, far-sightedness and in all of the grave problems and momentous questions which confronted the brainy men and the most eminent statesmen at that time or during the time that he was such an important figure in the affairs in this country and in the old world. Almost one hundred and four years ago Frederick Douglass, who in time was transformed into one of the world's greatest characters, was born at Tuckahoe, near Easton, Talbot County, Md., near the middle of February in 1817, he was born in a little log cabin in the midst of the most wretched conditions of filth and poverty, at night he slept on the bare dirt floor in one corner of the cabin with some old rags for covering and his faithful dog sleeping close by his side assisted to furnish some heat to help to keep his body warm. Little did he dream at that time that he would live to see the day or the time when he would sway millions of men in this country and in the old world with his matchless oratory on the slavery question and greatly assist to change the destiny of millions of human beings yet unborn.

The stormy career of Frederick Douglass from the slave pen to the lecture platform, the editor's chair and on up to United States Marshal and Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia, reads like a true fairy tale, and his long and useful life should be full of hope and inspiration for young colored men and women of today who are earnestly striving to reach a higher goal in their onward march through life.

As he approached manhood or in 1825, he was sent to Baltimore to live with a relative of his master, where he remained until March 1, 1833, he was taken to St. Michael's, Md., to live again with his master. In January, 1834, he was sent to live with Edward Covey, a regular slave-breaker, with whom he spent the year, but Slave-breaker Covey was never able to whip Frederick Douglass, on the contrary he manfully stood up and fought like a free man and successfully whipped Edward Covey. From 1835-36 he was hired to William Freelan and it was in that year that he made his first unsuccessful attempt to escape from slavery, he was sent to Baltimore to learn the ship-calker's trade; in 1838 he hired his own time and worked at his trade.

September 2, 1838, he escaped from slavery and went to New York City, where he was united in marriage to Miss Anna Murray, from there he wended his way to New Bedford, Mass., where he assumed the name of "Frederick Douglass."

In 1841 he attended an anti-slavery convention at New Bedford and sat in the rear of the hall, finally he was urged to talk and relate his experience

on his master's slave plantation in Maryland, and right from the start he swayed the vast audience to and fro with his wonderful and matchless oratory and right there he set the whole nation on fire on the slavery question.

He was employed as agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society; in 1842 he took part in the Rhode Island campaign against the Dorr constitution and continued his lectures on slavery; in 1843 he moved to Lynn, Mass.; took part in the famous "One Hundred Conventions" of the New England Anti-Slavery Society; in 1844 he lectured with Pillsbury, Foster, Phillips, Garrison, Parker and others, and in 1845 Frederick Douglass published his narratives.

In 1844-46 he visited Great Britain and Ireland, remaining in Europe two years lecturing on slavery and other subjects; it was in Old Ireland that Daniel O'Connell, who was in every way the greatest Irishman that ever lived, waded out into the ocean in order to be the first person to greet Frederick Douglass and welcome him to his shores. Before returning to his own native land, the land of slavery, blood-hounds, branding irons and the whipping post, the warm friends which Mr. Douglass had made in England, presented him with money to purchase his freedom which he did and to establish a newspaper and in 1847 he returned to the United States and removed with his family to Rochester, N. Y., where he established his newspaper, The North Star or Frederick Douglass' paper which he ably edited and conducted for seventeen long years mortgaging his home in order to raise the money to keep it running each week so that he would be in a better position to fight his terrific battles for his race who were still dwelling in the house of bondage, and when he retired from the editor's chair at Rochester New York slavery had come to an end in this country.

In 1849 he visited John Brown at Springfield, Mass., and continued his lectures on slavery and woman suffrage, and assisted in the escape of fugitive slaves.

In 1852 he supported the Free Soil Party and was elected delegate to the National Free Soil Convention at Pittsburgh, Pa., and delivered speeches along with John P. Hale, the Jeffersonian Democrat who was the nominee of the Free Soil Party for President of the United States in 1852, and who was appointed as minister to Russia by President Abraham Lincoln; in 1856 Mr. Douglass loyally supported Fremont and Dayton for President and Vice-President of the United States, established Douglass' monthly, entertained John Brown at his home in Rochester, visited England for the second time in 1859. Lectured and spoke in England and Scotland for six months and arrived in this country in time to assist in electing Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States.

In 1863, he assisted in recruiting the

54th and 55th Massachusetts colored regiments, invited to visit President Lincoln, who always referred to him as my "Friend Douglass;" in 1866 he was active in procuring the franchise for the freed men, elected a delegate from Rochester to the Loyalist National Convention at Philadelphia, Pa.; in 1859 he moved to Washington, D. C., and established the New National Era; in 1870 he was appointed Secretary of the Santo Domingo Commission by President Grant; in 1877 he was chosen United States Marshal for the District of Columbia by President Hayes, in that same year he visited his old home in Maryland and met his old master; in 1878 a bust of Frederick Douglass was placed in Sibley Hall of the Rochester University; since that time a huge monument in honor of his memory has been erected in the center of the most prominent square in Rochester, N. Y., he spoke against the proposed Negro exodus from the South; in 1881 he was appointed Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia by President Garfield; August 4, 1882, death of Mrs. Frederick Douglass; in 1884 Mr. Douglass was united in marriage to Miss Helen Pitts; in May, 1886, he lectured on John Brown at the Music Hall, Boston, Mass.; in September of that year he attended a dinner in honor of Wendell Phillips' Club of Boston.

In 1886-87 he visited great Britain, France, Italy, Greece and Egypt; in 1889 he was appointed United States' Minister, Resident and Consul-General to the Republic of Haiti and Charge d'Affaires to Santo Domingo by President Harrison; in 1890 he resigned the office of Minister to Haiti; 1893 he acted as Commissioner for Haiti at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago.

February 20, 1895, death of Frederick Douglass at his beautiful residence on Anacostia Heights, Washington, D. C., and his mortal remains were transported to his old home at Rochester, N. Y., for interment where, as stated before a substantial monument has been erected to his memory.

March 1, 1888, the writer and Mrs. Taylor, while on their honeymoon trip through the East, had the extreme pleasure of attending the 78th birthday anniversary of Frederick Douglass at the Metropolitan A. M. E. Church, Washington, D. C., and for one hour we had the great honor of sitting by his side and we handled the gold-headed cane which he prized very highly which was presented to him by Mrs. Lincoln at the death of President Lincoln and Mr. Douglass related to us some of the trials and hardships he endured while lecturing throughout the North and the Northwest on the slavery question.

Among the many things which he said and which left a lasting impression on our mind that he declared that of all the eminent or distinguished men that he had come in contact with in all parts of the world, that President Abraham Lincoln and the late President Grover Cleveland were the only two among them all who never made him feel that he was a colored man



THE LATE IMMORTAL FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

He was one of the most gigantic figures or characters that has so far been sprawned upon the shores of time, and throughout the coming ages his memory will be sacred in the hearts of the colored races throughout the world.

while he was engaged in conversation with either one of those two great Democratic statesmen in the fullest sense of the word.

It will be recalled that President Cleveland was united in marriage to Miss Frances Clara Folsom in the White House on June 2, 1886, and on June 15, he celebrated that happy event by giving a diplomatic dinner and grand reception at the White House. The Washington Post, in its issue of June 16, gave an elaborate account of that brilliant social function, the Post went on to say that:

"The list of guests included some of the most distinguished people in the world. There were present Prince Leopold of Brazil, the celebrated Archibald Forbes of England, Commodore Schley, Colonel Bonaparte and General Phil H. Sheridan. There were also the justices of the Supreme Court of the United States and Senators of both parties and many eminent citizens and social leaders."

"Amid this glittering throng, mingling with it on terms of social equality, moved Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Douglass and President and Mrs. Cleveland paid special attention to them."

It will be found in reading over the history of this country that Grover Cleveland was the first President that had the moral courage to invite a colored man and his wife to attend a similar function at the White House.

The last time that we met Mr. Douglass was during the World's Fair in this city in 1893, and as soon as his eyes fell upon us he extended his hand and called us by name as he always prided himself on being able to remember the names of all persons whom he had met in the past.

Mr. Douglass, who was the first colored man in this country to contribute an article to the North American Review in 1844, never permitted himself to use tobacco, nor strong drink in any manner, shape or form, he always entertained the highest respect for all decent women, his language was always as pure or as chaste as the beautiful white falling snow from the heavens and it would well indeed if all men in that respect would follow in the foot steps of Frederick Douglass.

MRS. LOTTIE M. COOPER WAS PRESENTED WITH 30 POUNDS OF CANDY BY SOME OF HER MANY FRIENDS BEFORE DEPARTING FOR HER HOME IN THE EAST.

Last Sunday afternoon Mrs. Lottie M. Cooper who will always be held in the highest esteem by the people of Chicago, left for her home in East Orange, N. J., and on the eve of doing so she was presented with 30 pounds of candy, and with many other tokens of friendship from those who know her the best.

The writer and Mrs. Taylor presented her with two lovely little books which she has promised to retain as an evidence of our friendship to the end of time.

ADVOCATES INTER-MARRIAGE.

White Students Protested.

Richmond, Va.—Members of the sophomore class of the Medical College of Virginia have unanimously adopted a petition calling for an investigation by the College Governing Board of remarks alleged to have been in a lecture last week by Dr. Margaret Hoskins, Associate Professor of Histology and Embryology, who came here last fall from the University of Minnesota.

Dr. Hoskins holds a Ph. D. from Yale, and a B. A., from Bryn Mawr. She is accused by the students of having advocated race inter-marriage.

According to statements made by Dr. E. C. L. Miller, Dean of the College, following his inquiry, Dr. Hoskins was emphasizing in a lecture the importance of considering the individual not the race, saying that an intellectual and highly cultivated Negro was to be preferred in marriage to an inferior type of white men. She is alleged to have expressed surprise that all Southern States forbid by statute any form of race inter-marriage.

Several members of the protesting class have threatened to cut Dr. Hoskins' lectures until she either apologizes, or is required to withdraw from the Institution.

LINCOLN AND DOUGLASS CELEBRATION AT THE APPOMATTOX CLUB.

Wednesday evening, February 16, at 8 p. m., the birthday anniversaries of the illustrious Abraham Lincoln and the immortal Frederick Douglass, will be celebrated at the Appomattox Club, 3632 Grand boulevard.

Hon. William Hale Thompson, Mayor of Chicago, will deliver the oration on "Abraham Lincoln and Dr. Carl G. Roberts, Vice-President of the Appomattox Club, will speak on Frederick Douglass. Messrs. Childress, Mitchell, Oldham and Brown, will render the musical selections.

Mr. Charles S. Dukes will preside; attendance limited to members and families only.

HOTEL PORTER LEAVES \$40,000 ESTATE.

Kane, Pa.—Robert Miner, one of the most widely known men in Central Pennsylvania, died here Friday. He was born in slavery. Shortly after the close of the Civil War he came to this section, working as a hotel porter. He left an estate worth \$40,000.

Hon. Adelbert H. Roberts, member of the Legislature of Illinois, from the Third Senatorial District, will on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, February 13, address the Brotherhood of St. Catherine A. M. E. Zion Church, 37th street and Langley avenue, and on Monday evening, February 14, Rev. J. A. Brockett, will speak on "The Negro in Chicago and His Opportunity to Make Good."

SIGHTSEERS IN LONDON, ENGLAND

By BEATRICE E. LEE, Ph. B.

Part I.
London was constituted the capital of England by Alfred the Great. The name is probably derived from the Celtic Llyn (pronounced lun), a pool or lake, (the Thames river at an earlier period expanded into a considerable lake), and "din or dun" a hill, fort or place of strength. The hill may have been that on which St. Paul's Cathedral now stands.

When the Romans conquered Britain, they Latinized the name as Londinium. Under their rule, London grew to be a splendid city, from which great military roads radiated to various parts of Britain. The city was defended by the old London Wall, composed chiefly of Kentish ragstone and large Roman bricks. Outside the wall a wide ditch provided a further defence. At the eastern end of the wall by the river side was a strong fort. The White Tower, in the famous Tower of London, was erected by William I. in 1078, on the site of this Roman fort.

In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, so rapid had become the increase of London that both Elizabeth and James I. issued proclamations against any further extension of the city. In 1665, however, London was desolated by the Great Plague, which carried off nearly a fifth of the inhabitants, and in the following year, by the Great Fire, which destroyed more than 13,000 houses, St. Paul's Cathedral, the Royal Exchange and 86 churches. It is remarkable that the fire should have begun at Pudding Lane and ended at Pyc Corner.

In rebuilding the city, many improvements were effected, such as the widening of streets, and the removal of city gates and barriers, but the metropolis, as we know it is largely a creation of the Victorian Age. On all the principal thoroughfares have risen, especially during the present century, stately and imposing shops and blocks of offices that will vie with any in Europe or America. No skyscrapers have put in an appearance, however, as few buildings exceed seven stories. Few residences are to be seen. Flat buildings of pressed brick range from five to seven stories. The style of architecture is distinctive and uniform.

A large number of people live in boarding houses. A London statistical authority estimated that, at this moment there are no less than half a million people living on the boarding and lodging system. All of them complain of the "shocking" food, uncleanness, and the constant increases in weekly bills. The unmarried woman who has a very small income and is doomed to the cheap and nasty boarding house is a type portrayed by the novelists of London life before the war.

The living conditions here are akin to those existing in the 10th century. The large hotels are slightly modern; the majority of them have a public bath. A few have private bath and running water in the rooms. Most hotels whether large or small and all boarding houses have the bowl and pitcher. There is central heating system; a gas or coal grate is expected to heat a room. And expectation is as far as it gets.

Hotels and restaurants have a saloon privilege. The saloons are divided into three compartments according to class, first, second and third. Different grades of liquor are sold in each and the price varies according to the compartment. Barmaids instead of men work in the saloons which are commonly called "pubs" (public houses). Women frequent the pubs as much as men.

During the war the city was bombed by Zeppelins and aeroplanes whenever occasion favored. According to official statements over 800 bombs were dropped in all, 522 persons being killed and three times as many wounded. In most raids, the damage to property was very insignificant and was repaired with wonderful celerity.

London in spite of many incongruities and a climate by no means favorable, is fast becoming a "city beautiful." Despite the fogs and miserable climatic conditions, street improvements together with the stringent sanitary precautions, adopted by various local authorities have brought the satisfactory result that London is said to be one of the cleanest and healthiest cities in the world. Only as English persons, however, could see the truth

in the latter part of the above assertion. The climate is temperate, never hot in summer nor bitterly cold in winter; and rainfall very heavy. A sunny day is indeed rare.

The special aspects of many of the other great towns of England are reflected in London. Thus, the observant visitor will readily discover a commercial Manchester between the General Post Office and the Guild Hall; and there is almost another Liverpool east of the Tower. The Cathedral towns, with cloisters closes, deans, canons and choirs are superbly represented in the City of Westminster; while the Inns of Court, with their "quads" and lawns and stately chapels, are strongly reminiscent of Universities like Oxford and Cambridge.

Certain trades and manufactures are localized in London, and have been so for many years. The Spitalfields silk weavers are known all the world over. Clerkenwell is as famous for watch-making as Geneva itself. Lambeth is a rival to North Staffordshire in producing artistic pottery. About Aldgate is clustered the Jewish quarter. Large numbers of men and women are engaged in tailoring and dress-making trades. A large settlement of foreigners, chiefly French and Italian, is established about Soho.

The wholesale fruit trade has its headquarters at Covent Garden. The great market, although not so popular a show as the Halles Centrales of Paris, are full of interest to the tourist. The wholesale part of the business, when shop-keepers from all over London come to provide for their customers, is conducted early in the morning. The principal markets are Covent Garden for fruit, flowers and vegetables; Smithfield for meat and poultry; cattle market where it is no uncommon sight to see 30,000 animals of one kind in the pens on a single day; Ledeball for stock and game; and Billingsgate for fish. The latter cannot be described as attractive. Monday is the principal day for cattle and ponies; while on Friday afternoon is held a miscellaneous "peddlers market," which attracts bargain and curio hunters from all parts of the metropolis.

Fleet street, where Dr. Johnson, took his traditional walk, the Embankment and the Strand are the great centers of newspaper activity. The financial world of London, bankers, stock and share brokers for obvious reasons of convenience finds its center around the Bank of England and the Stock Exchange. The Strand, Leicester square, Shaftesbury avenue, Covent Garden and St. Martin's Lane, are eminently theatrical neighborhoods; while Pall Mall St. James street and Piccadilly are "clubland." Admission to the exclusive and luxurious institutions in this vicinity are almost entirely a matter of social status.

The best and most attractive shops, corresponding to those in Fifth Avenue, New York, or Michigan boulevard, Chicago, are in Regent street, Oxford, Bond, Piccadilly and the streets adjacent thereto. The large stores, where practically everything may be purchased from parsnips to pineapples are numerous. The army and navy stores and the Civil Service Supply Association supply only ticket holders and their friends, although tickets are easily obtained. Others, such as Harrod's, Barker's, Gamage's and Selfridge's (the one typical American store owned by an American) are open to all. By recent legislation all shops, large and small, are compelled to allow their assistants a weekly half holiday. The day of closing varies, Thursday or Saturday being the most usual.

In these districts, a few traditional and striking shop signs may still be seen. Signs were supposed to have been abolished in London about 150 years ago. They shrieked and wailed and rattled so much on windy nights that the citizens could not sleep lying amidst a forest of them; so the order went forth that they were to be taken down. But it takes a long time to abolish anything in London so there are still signs left. Indeed, The Lombard Street bankers have set up the ancient signs of their houses anew of these late years. The sign of the Gilded Sun, hanging above the San Fire Office in Chancery lane dates back for over a 100 years.

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